

MAIL

Aguinaldo Fears
for His Head.

THE HAGUE

Germany's Attitude Back
of Muenster's Act.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Doctor's Wife Aids Him
in Suicide in

PARIS

Preparing Men to
Be Voters in

HAVANA

MUNSTER TO LEAVE
PEACE CONGRESS.

Count Muenster.

THE HAGUE.

May 21.—This day of rest for the Disarmament Conference has been marked somewhat by the report that Count Muenster, the German Ambassador to France, who is at the head of the German delegation, will offer his resignation at the first session.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Count's contemplated retirement is due to ill health, aggravated by the trip from Paris to The Hague, and that he will be replaced by Count von Alvensleben, the German Minister to Brussels.

Count Muenster and the other German representatives at the conference have been interviewed, and refuse either to confirm or deny the report.

It is generally believed here, however, that the reason given for the resignation of Count Muenster is a mere pretext. It is stated that the eminent statesman, who has been fearlessly honest throughout his long diplomatic career, will resign because he has found that he is being used as a tool.

Count Muenster went to the Conference with the specific instructions from the Kaiser to oppose all measures, which would lead to disarmament, but to acquiesce in such proposals for arbitration as are unanimously supported by the other delegates.

Now the Count is confronted by the almost automatic away of Baron de Staal and the other Russian delegates, who purpose to make the disarmament question the cardinal one. Baron de Staal, of course, is rigidly conforming to the instructions of his august master, the Czar. To cap the climax of Count Muenster's embarrassing position, the Kaiser is holding back the Czar on the disarmament question.

Despite the protestations of Baron von Stengel that he approves of the purpose of the conference and that he will work in harmony with his colleagues, there is no doubt the German delegates have little sympathy with the disarmament movement. Little faith is placed in Baron von Stengel's sudden conversion, as it contradicts all he has ever said or written on the subject. The consensus of opinion of the leading German professors and economists is that at the utmost only little more than the Geneva convention may be hoped for.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York Journal telegraphs an interview with Professor Adolf Wagner, of the Berlin University, an authority on political economy. The learned man says:

"I fear that the idea of the attainment of an era of universal and definitive peace will prove as Utopian as that advanced by the disciples of Bellamy. As long as the world exists there will be disputes, and unless individuals and nations can be changed regarding character and purpose, neither international nor internal strife can be abolished, nor can eternal peace be guaranteed."

"I have no faith in the results of the conference at The Hague, and I believe that I am not the only sceptic."

Unconscious of the bitter contention

which is probably awaiting the conference during the coming week, most of the delegates revelled to-day in the luxuriant beauty of this garden spot of Europe. They roamed in the lanes and in the shady paths of the park surrounding Het Huis ten Bosch, and many of them inspected the many rooms of the historic palace, which was founded 300 years ago.

London, May 22.—The Daily News publishes a dispatch from The Hague supposed to be inspired by Mr. William T. Stead, editor of the Review of Reviews, which is in part as follows:

"Regarding arbitration the present position of the delegates seems to be this: Germany and the other two powers of the Triple Alliance are entirely against it, and Turkey follows in their wake. Great Britain and the United States are entirely in favor of it. Professor von Steingel, of the German delegation, said to-day: 'Arbitration is impracticable when two nations are divided by a vital issue, while, in less important questions, it exists already.'"

"France is hesitating and will probably agree with Russia. Several delegates confess that they came to the Conference unprepared and have already learned much."

"ANGLO SAXONS CAN
SHOW ROAD TO PEACE."

The Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, in the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn, said:—

"This is a bright day in the world's history. It argues a new era. The Czar is no idle dreamer, nor a hypocrite. Modern civilization, bringing all men closer together, forbids the ravages of unnecessary war. War, in these days, carries new powers of destruction, and wherever waged is every man's burden."

"This righteous dream may not be realized at The Hague, but the day is not distant when gun factories will be closed and war vessels be enfolded."

"The idea could not come from a better source than the Czar, head of the largest army in the world."

"This movement means more than an Anglo-Saxon alliance would, but if this Anglo-Saxon alliance were to be the eternal alliance here, let their delegates make provision for international peace before they return home. Their power is half in half the world, would control the rest."

The Rev. Dr. Crome, in the Church of the Eternal Hope, said: "The Czar's call was received with delight by half the world, by the other half as a piece of broad humor. But the Conference is a session, and you and I find amusement in the extravagant predictions for its outcome."

"The millennium will not be ushered in with any set of resolutions. But there are two things that can be done—avoid as many wars as possible and make these wars as humane as possible. Such has been the progress of history. Barbarity in warfare is now a thing of the past."

"The Peace Conference will talk of doing away with dynamite and submarine boats as a means of warfare. But it is like the shiver the proposal to regulate the strength of armies and navies."

"The great subject is arbitration. I believe a universal code for the settlement of international differences will ultimately result. Nicholas of Russia will live as St. Nicholas in history."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton, in the Church of the Divine Paternity, said:

"The Peace Conference is at work upon the most gigantic scheme of the century, and that the message of the Czar is a stupendous cynicism. I cannot believe that Andrew D. White, Seth Low and Captain Mahan, our representatives, would lend themselves to the Peace Conference."

"The Czar did not propose universal peace, but gave it as an ideal to work up to. Russia immediately increased her army and to Holland and Belgium, extend the German pat on the back and increased her army by 25,000 men. The other powers followed. The military spirit has increased in this century."

"Nevertheless, the Peace Conference has reason for existence. It can humanize warfare, extend neutrality like Switzerland to Holland and Belgium, extend the Geneva Red Cross connection to the sea, broaden the scope of arbitration. We are advancing toward universal peace."

WIFE AIDS HUSBAND
TO COMMIT SUICIDE.

Rich Paris Physician in the Law's Toils Decided
That Self-Destruction Alone Was
Left Him.

PARIS.—The details of the suicide of Dr. Laforest, which have just been made public, show the act to have been committed under circumstances so unusual and menacing that the affair has become the topic of the day. The young, beautiful and rich wife of the doctor assisted her husband in ending his life and in every way encouraged him in his purpose.

Dr. Laforest was a prosperous young physician, his wife the charming daughter of a millionaire. They had three children. The husband was about to be prosecuted

for a serious crime, and the facts were such that even the most successful termination of his trial would lead to his incarceration in an insane asylum.

He decided upon suicide, and his wife not only approved his determination, but herself procured a rubber tube and fixed it on the gas burner.

In accordance with her husband's wish, she remained in an adjoining room while he chafed the gas and from time to time communicated with each other about his sensations.

According to her story, his last audible words were: "I am suffering terribly; I am expiating my sin."

FROHMAN GETS
CHAMBERS'S PLAY.

Will Star John Drew in "The
Tyranny of Tears"
Here Next Fall.

LONDON.—May 21.—Charles Frohman, the American theatrical manager, has secured the American rights of the comedy "The Tyranny of Tears," by Haydon Chambers, now being presented at the Criterion Theatre by Charles Wyndham and his company. John Drew will be starred in the play, with which he is greatly pleased.

Mr. Chambers said to-day that he expects to stage the play in person next autumn in the United States, and hopes to renew then the American friendships he formed at the time of the production of "The Idler."

O'DREILLY FAMILY HAD SINCE
1704 COLLECTED TAXES ON
ALL CATTLE KILLED.

HAVANA.—May 21.—General Ludlow has revoked a concession given in 1704 to the O'Dreilly family, under which they were allowed to tax every head of cattle slaughtered to the amount of 50 cents. This will save about a hundred dollars per day.

It is estimated that during the existence of the concession the family has collected from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

New Steam Yacht for Carnegie.
Edinburgh, May 21.—Andrew Carnegie has just commissioned Bow & MacLachlan, of Paisley, to construct a specially designed steam yacht. The craft is to be a trifle over a hundred feet long. She will have twin-screw, triple expansion engines, and a speed of eighteen knots is one of the stipulations of the contract.

The New Pennsylvania Railroad
Ferryboat Philadelphia, Pa.
West Twenty-third Street and
Jersey City.

This is the first double-deck, triple-propeller, steel-hull ferryboat afloat. It also has a coal line. Boats now run every fifteen minutes from each side.

AGUINALDO FEARS THAT WE
HAVE DESIGNS ON HIS HEAD.

Gregorio Delsilar, Who Is Close to the Leader, Says the Rebels Are Ready to
Lay Down Their Arms Unconditionally on an Assurance
That We Will Be Merciful.

MANILA, May 21.—In an interview with General Gregorio Pilar, in the Presence of Doctor Robair, a close friend of Aguinaldo, and another Peace Commissioner, Zialcita, who approved the sentiments expressed, General Del Pilar said:

"The insurgents are anxious to surrender, but want the assurance first that there will be no putting to death of the leaders in the rebellion, and some proof that Americans will carry out the generous statements in their proclamation."

"We have been acquainted with the Americans only a short time. If they are sincere, why we will agree to unconditional surrender."

"In negotiations entered into with authorized Spanish officers in the previous rebellion similar promises were made, but not carried out. Ruiz and others were put to death in spite of these promises."

"If we give up our arms we are at the complete mercy of the Americans."

"We realize the hopelessness of a Filipino republic, for the people are now impoverished, and a continuance of hostilities would only increase the suffering."

GERMAN PRAISES
AMERICAN NAVY.

Lieut. Von Rebeur-Pasch-
witz Tells of Its Strong
Points.

Washington, May 21.—Lieutenant von Rebeur-Paschwitz, naval attaché of the German Embassy, talked interestingly to-day as to his observations of the American navy. This officer made such a favorable report to the German Admiralty concerning the consideration shown him by American naval circles that it brought a strong letter of thanks from the Minister of Marine of Germany to Secretary Long, and to some extent offset the tension arising over alleged differences between the American and German naval officers in the Philippines.

"It is quite noticeable," he said, "that your American naval constructors and shipbuilders show the characteristic energy of Americans in wishing to find something new. While the American ships are built on the same general lines as the German and English ships, yet they show a tendency to try new ideas, to experiment on details. For instance, the disposition of ammunition and the ammunition hoists is admirable. The ammunition is served through one central chamber, and is delivered immediately back of the gun, ready to be placed in the breech and fired. This is so obviously the right thing, and so practical in the rush and confusion of a battle, that it is a question whether technical knowledge cannot be carried too far to the exclusion of those larger subjects of strategy, torpedo maneuvering, etc."

"As to the American sailor, your system gets a better class of men than that in vogue abroad. It certainly tends to give the men greater self-reliance and that in turn may be the reason they are such good fighters. The discipline and general conditions observed on board an American man-of-war are probably equal to those of any naval service in the world."

"While at home recently I met a number of our officers who were just out from the Philippines and who had been stationed on our ships throughout the war. They spoke most cordially of the American officers and of the fraternizing of your sailors and ours. Personally I look upon Dewey as a fine type of the sailor-gentleman; quiet, modest, but with plenty of energy. And I wish your people could understand that we look upon Admiral von Diederichs whom I know personally, in much the same way."

"I would like to see some of our naval training ships come to American waters, visiting Norfolk and possibly Annapolis, so that our young sailors could get an idea of the energy and ingenuity shown all through the American navy."

PROTEGE OF WILHELMINA.

The Hague, May 21.—A young musician of The Hague, who was struggling in straitened circumstances to advance his art, recently wrote to Wilhelmina, making an appeal to her generosity.

The young queen, after looking into the case, placed the boy under the instructions of a competent master for six months.

She promised that if the young musician evinced talent and proved industrious she would pay the expense of his musical education.



In Memory of Volta.

NEGRO "PRINCE"
HOAXED LONDON.

Lieut. Von Rebeur-Pasch-
witz Tells of Its Strong
Points.

London, May 21.—London innkeepers have been most shamefully imposed on by a well-dressed colored man, who posed as an opulent African prince related to the Duke of Devonshire.

Prince Khan, alias Gollin Harper, had his royal career cut short at the Liverpool Street Police Court in a summary manner unworthy of a personage of such exalted rank.

Representing himself as a member of a spinning firm at Darwen, he had lived at the Hotel Phoenix from December, 1897, till May of this year, and left owing over \$250.

From there he went to the Nursing Home, where he represented himself as Prince Hipsinhl, a cousin of K. S. Ransitshih and Prince Dhinsep Singh, adding for a clincher that Duke of Devonshire had married his sister.

This shower of titles overcame the objections of the matron in charge, and the bogus prince not only tarried, but borrowed largely on the strength of several fraudulent drafts, and brought matters to a climax by making love and offering his dusky hand to one of the nurses.

Mrs. Christina Wilson charged the countess Prince with obtaining lodging and loans to the amount of \$300 (\$1,000 under false pretenses. At the request of the prosecuting solicitor the prisoner was released on bail of \$100, and the Duke of Devonshire could be summoned.

VOLTA'S NATIVE CITY
PAYS HIM TRIBUTE.

Great Celebration to Commemorate the
Discovery of the Electric Pile
by the Eminent Inventor.

Rome, May 21.—There will be a great celebration at Como, Italy, beginning next Sunday, to commemorate the discovery of the electric pile by Volta. Como is the native town of the famous inventor, and the citizens of the place wanted to bring to the front at this time, when electricity is coming so generally into use, the memory of their illustrious townsman.

Electrical machinery and apparatus from all parts of the world were displayed. There was a congress of electricians and telegraphers in connection with the celebration. Simultaneously there was a display of the products of the Italian silk industries.

The exhibition buildings are pleasantly situated on the shore of the lake, and the most recent improvements in electric launches and electric boats were one of the main features of the celebration. The city of Como has carefully preserved a large number of pieces of apparatus and other memorials of Volta. In the city museum may be seen his first electric pile, his electric lamp and other instruments, together with a large number of his manuscripts and drawings.

His monument is one of the sights of the city.

CARNOT MONUMENT UNVEILED

President Loubet and Many Noted
Statesmen at the Dijon Ceremonies.

Dijon, France, May 21.—The monument to the late M. Sadi Carnot, fourth President of the Third Republic of France, was unveiled here to-day.

The ceremony was performed in the presence of the President, M. Emile Loubet; the Premier, M. Charles Dupuy, and the Minister of War, M. Camille Krantz, and other distinguished personages.

FIEND BURNED A TOWN.

Incendary in Russia Made 3,000 People
Homeless and Caused Death of 12.

Warsaw, Russia, May 21.—The town of Bonosov, in the Government of Warsaw, has been destroyed by fire.

Twelve lives were lost, and 3,000 people, driven from their homes, are now camping in the fields.

It is believed that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Reichstag Adjournment Agreed On.

Berlin, May 21.—The adjournment of the Reichstag has been agreed to in principle, though the Federal Governments are still insisting upon the adoption of supplementary estimates. Consideration of the Meat Inspection bill will be postponed until next autumn.

PLANNING FOR THE
CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Secretary Capote Making a
Study of Various Elec-
toral Systems.

Havana, May 21.—Senor Domingo Mendez Capote, Government Secretary, has been devoting much time to a study of the electoral laws of various nations with an intention of formulating plans for inauguration here.

Universal suffrage is considered advisable in some respects, but it would have many objectionable features. On the other hand, Senator Capote thinks an educational qualification would not prove satisfactory, unless sufficiently comprehensive to exclude those taught especially for elections.

He says the Cuban League is doing much in the way of preparing the voters to exercise the electoral function. Day and night schools are conducted in all the villages for this purpose, the education being gratuitous and the attendance being numerous and enthusiastic.

The great objection to a property qualification is that a majority of those in cities who formerly had property, the Spaniards in particular, and many capable Cubans, have been totally ruined during the last three years and would not be fully treated as a property qualification enforced.

Senator Capote is carefully considering the problem and will submit his views to Governor-General Brooke about the middle of next month, when he will ask for the issuance of such a decree as he will then have in readiness.

The Cuban for the most part, however, disapprove the present system of making laws, contending that Senators Capote and Llanusa have too much influence with the Military Administration and persuade General Brooke to sign decrees under a belief, on his part, that the people desire them. As a matter of fact, the secretaries have considered nothing except their own individual wishes.

Major Eugene F. Ladd, treasurer of the Customs Funds, intends, on July 1, to begin a new treasury system of disbursements by checks as in the United States, thus introducing into the smaller cities of the island modern money transfer methods.

TURIN SINGERS FIGHT
BEHIND THE SCENES.

The Audience Thinks the Theatre Is
on Fire and a Panic
Ensues.

Turin, May 21.—During the performance of "Norma" at the Carignano Theatre last night Gaudin, the basso, got into a quarrel with one of the other singers.

Visconti, employed by the theatre as a freeman, interfered, and in the scuffle received a vicious blow over the head from the basso. He retaliated by slapping the singer in the face.

With a dagger in his hand, Gaudin ran after the man, shouting, "Fellow, I'll tap your veins!"

The freeman ran across the stage, and the audience thought the theatre was on fire. The women screamed and rushed for the exit. Behind the scenes ballet dancers shrieked and fainted, men fought one another, but no one appeared to have presence of mind enough to drop the curtain.

Finally the manager dismissed the frenzied basso and quiet was restored, but the audience had gone and the opera was not finished. No one was seriously hurt.

EMPRESS GIVES \$40,000.

Sends Speedy Relief to Her Starving
Subjects in Russia.

St. Petersburg, May 21.—The Empress of Russia has contributed from her private coffers funds for the alleviation of her starving subjects.

At the instance of the Empress Baron Enkhovden, accompanied by Frivy Comptroller Galka Vassilovna, proceeded at all speed to the famine-stricken provinces.

The sum donated by Her Majesty amounts to 50,000 rubles, or about \$40,000.



Cook Honored by Kaiser.
Johanna Mock, who holds the record for long and faithful service in Berlin, and who for fifty-five years has been a cook in the family of Supreme Court Justice Eichholtz, has received the order of the golden cross from Emperor William.

IRELAND AND STORER
HONORED BY ROYALTY.

Dine at the Palace with
Belgium's King and
Queen.

PRINCE AT OUR LEGATION.

First Time a Foreign Diplomat
Ever Received Such a
Compliment.



Archbishop Ireland.

BRUSSELS, May 21.—Archbishop Ireland last evening, accompanied by Mr. Belfamy Storer, United States Minister Designate to Spain, and Mrs. Storer, dined at the Royal Palace at Lucien with King Leopold, Queen Marie Henriette and the other members of the royal family.

His Majesty was most courteous. Before going to the palace Monsignor Ireland preached in the Collegiate Church of Sainte Gudule, the finest in Belgium, before a distinguished congregation, including the Comtesse de Flandre, mother of Prince Albert of Belgium, the heir presumptive.

His subject was "The First Christian Pentecost," which the Archbishop entitled "The Birthday of the Church."

On his arrival here last Tuesday Monsignor Ireland dined at the United States Legation, where he met the Papal Nuncio, the President of the Chamber of Representatives, M. de Beernaert; Comtesse Delle de Morko, Marquis Imperial, Secretary of the Italian Legation, and the Marquis.

On Wednesday he dined with Mr. and Mrs. Storer at the palace of the Comte de Flandre, who, during the dinner, expressed

his gratitude for the hospitality shown him by the Prince, during his visit to the United States, and particularly for the entertainment given the Prince by the Archbishop and Mr. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minn.

On Thursday Prince Albert dined at the United States Legation, it being the first time he had paid such a compliment to a foreign diplomat. Others present were Comtesse de Grunno, Baron Lambert, Chief Secretary of the Foreign Office; Comte de Morde, former Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Comtesse de Merode, who was Princess de Croy, and Mr. Stanton Sikes, Secretary Designate of the United States Legation at Madrid.

Yesterday the Archbishop addressed the students of the university. The hall where the address was delivered was crowded by distinguished representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, the scientific world and society. As he entered, the entire audience arose and cheered him. His eloquence and perfect command of French made a deep and lasting impression. His theme was "The Opportunities for Youth in the New Century," a century which, he said, would be full of problems for church and state.

Later he dined at the United States Legation with a number of diplomatic friends. To-morrow he will leave for Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Storer will go to Madrid on June 1.

SIBERIAN LIAR'S
ANDREE HOAX.

Dr. Martin Investigates It
for King Oscar of
Sweden.

(Special Correspondence to the
Journal and Advertiser.)

Copenhagen, May 13.—Dr. Martin, who has returned to Stockholm from his trip to Siberia, where he was sent by King Oscar of Sweden to inquire into Ljallu, the fur hunter's story about the recovery of the remains of Andrew and his companions, brings highly interesting news of the remarkable hoax.

The learned doctor says: "Time will only prove the truth of the fur hunter's story. It beats human perception to know whether Ljallu is speaking the truth or whether he is merely one of the most insolent impostors in the world."

In St. Petersburg Dr. Martin was cautioned concerning Ljallu, but during the railway journey to Tomsk he heard so many extraordinary tales about him that he looked forward with great interest to the moment when he should make his acquaintance on the Tomsk railway station platform.

Ljallu, however, for some reason was not there when the train arrived.

Half an hour afterward, when Dr. Martin was resting in the house of Baron Aminoff, his host, the fur hunter, suddenly appeared. He wore a seditious black great coat and opened the conversation thus: "Vons parlez Francois, Monsieur?"

A fur hunter fluent in the French language? This fact astonished Dr. Martin.

The conversation continued. Ljallu asserted that he had received the information from the hunters in the Taigian long previous to his letter giving the facts to the newspapers.

"Why did you not," observed Dr. Martin, "at once proceed to search the places indicated?"

"Ah! Monsieur, I had no provisions, no passport, and no right as a convict to start for Taigian. At the time I had only \$35!"

Baron Aminoff, listening to the conversation, now remarked:

"Ljallu, are you keeping back facts for money? Do you wish us to pay you money down?"

"No!" rejoined the fur hunter firmly. "I have all I require. I have nothing further to tell than what I have written to the newspapers. If you wish me to proceed to Taigian I require a passport, a letter of recommendation from the Society for the Advancement of Natural Science in Tomsk and a guarantee of \$100 to the police officials that I come back!"

His offer, it is needless to say, was not accepted.

Further investigations by Dr. Martin revealed these facts regarding the fur hunter's story:

The proprietor of the Hotel Russie in Krasnojarsk remembered Ljallu staying a few days in January last. He left by rail for Irkutsk, but shortly afterward returned to the hotel, having been stopped by the gendarmes with a false passport in his possession.

As he sat in the restaurant on the evening of January 27 he overheard the editor of the journal Yenisel talk loudly to a circle of friends about a letter a Russian merchant named Jassoviefs had just written to him acquainting him in Krasnojarsk housing him regarding the recovery of Andrew's remains in Taigian.

Ljallu, sitting near by, listened with greedy interest, and when the laughter had subsided asked the proprietor for paper and ink. He wrote eagerly for some time, and the proprietor has not the least doubt that what he did write duly appeared in the Sibirskij Wjestnik in the shape of the now famous letter.

The Meade Springs a Leak.
Ponce, Porto Rico, May 21.—The United States transport Meade, formerly the Berlin, while leaving this port last Monday with the Nineteenth Infantry struck a sunken wreck, which caused a serious leak and necessitated her return. She left port last evening, but returned again this morning, a further leakage having been found.

COMMERCE DRAWS
US CLOSE TO FRANCE

Dr. Martin Investigates It
for King Oscar of
Sweden.

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Journal and Advertiser.)

PARIS, May 21.—Henry Peartree, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, has returned from Washington, where he had been in consultation with President McKinley and John A. Kasson, regarding the impending treaty of commerce between France and the United States.

Mr. Peartree's visit was official. In the sense that he represented not only the interests of American merchants in France, but also French business men who are concerned in American merchandise. Mr. Peartree made the following statement for the Journal:

"President McKinley expressed the belief that the treaty of commerce between France and the United States would soon be concluded. Ambassador Cambon and Mr. Kasson both assured me that they agreed upon many points and are working out details as quickly as possible."

"To come to a conclusion about the long list of articles involved consumes much time, but if the treaty be not finished by July 24, the date when the power given by the Dingley law ceases, the work need not stop, as the treaty-making power always exists."

Four hundred members of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, all the French merchants who are interested in American merchandise, the French Minister of Commerce and the French Government anxiously await the conclusion of the treaty.

"France gives a minimum tariff and America gives a generous reduction upon a long list of articles. The treaty will greatly enlarge the market for American merchandise."

Before leaving for Brussels, where he is now visiting United States Minister Storer, Archbishop Ireland, speaking of the relations between France and the United States, said: "I have known France since I was in college here, as a youth. I have never known her more friendly toward the United States than at present. France has shown not only fairness but cordial friendship toward America in her generous concessions to our commissioner to the Paris Exposition, Mr. Peck."

"The carping criticisms of two or three unimportant French newspapers do not voice the feelings of the great heart of the people. Since my arrival in Paris I have talked with almost all the members of the Cabinet, including M. Delcasse. All spoke most approvingly of the time-honored friendship which exists between France and the United States. M. Delcasse was enthusiastic in his admiration of the American Republic."

"I was glad to see the Journal stand up for an entente cordiale last year, when mischiefmakers tried to make bad blood between the sister republics."

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID
IMMINENT IN PARIS.

Due to a Polluted Water Supply, the Result
of Incompetent Engineering
and Political Favoritism.

Paris, May 21.—The prevalence of typhoid fever here has again directed attention to the nature of the water supply, and a gigantic piece of political jobbery in connection with the building of the water works has been discovered.

The districts most affected by the disease are those obtaining water from the Avre, which has only recently been tapped, at a point supposed to be at the source of the stream. It now appears that the engineers selected to do the work were in no sense specialists or even moderately competent professionals, but were selected from among the friends and relatives of powerful officials.